

July 2, 1974

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

**PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST**

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1974

Established 1887

## PLO Said to Vow To End All Raids Out of Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 1 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrilla leaders have identified the Lebanese government as the target of all incursions against Israel and Lebanon.

According to reports in the press here, the decision was conveyed by Premier Taibeddin Solh last night by a commando delegation headed by the second in command of el-Fatah, Salih Khalaf, better known as "Abu Iyad." The delegation also included Farouk Kaddoumi, the head of the political department of the Palestinian Liberation Organization which comprises all active guerrilla groups and "Aboul Zein," commander of the guerrilla forces in southern Lebanon.

The guerrilla leaders were reported to have emphasized their eagerness to avoid any action which may invite Israeli reprisals against Lebanon.

The leading daily, *Al-Nahar*, said Palestinian sources explained later that guerrilla activity "from inside Israel" would be escalated, but in such a way as not to involve Lebanon.

**France, Italy Adopt Price, Tax Boosts**

### To Combat Inflation, Big Deficits in Trade

PARIS, July 1 (UPI)—France increased prices on electricity and rents today and Italians paid more for sugar and drinks at bars.

The higher prices were due to new taxes aimed at easing balance-of-payments deficits and fighting inflation by cutting the amount of money in circulation. Inflation is running at about 18 percent a year in France and 20 percent a year in Italy.

French electricity bills went up 2 percent, an increase of 17.5 percent in the last five months. Natural gas increased 10 percent for both industrial and household users, an increase of 24.5 percent in less than a year.

Rents in buildings constructed before 1948, always under rent control and generally low, were allowed to rise by 8.8 percent.

Government officials said the price of French bread, which is 10 percent above the European average, will rise 10 percent, bringing it to 40 centimes about 60 cents a liter to \$1.37 a gallon.

In Italy, prices went up today 3.5 percent on sugar, 1.5 percent on matches and bottled cooking gas, and the government said there was more to come. Some bar owners raised prices of everything from espresso coffee to whiskey and ice cream. The price for a whiskey in a first category went up to 800 lire (\$1.25).

Government officials said more price increases were likely, including raising gasoline to \$1.25 a gallon, nearly double what it was last year.

Elsewhere, postal and telephone rates went up about 25 percent today in West Germany, although local calls from phone booths remained the same because the machines will accept only one coin. Norway raised prices on mineral water and soft drinks by 5 to 7 cents to 6 to 11 cents.

**Replies to White House Brief**

## Jaworski Defends Jury Action In Naming Nixon as Justified

By Robert Simer

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski, in a brief filed with the Supreme Court, declared today that the grand jury that named President Nixon an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up acted on the basis of "substantial evidence" and not on "a mere suspicion of possible criminality."

At the same time, Mr. Nixon's attorney repeated his argument that because of the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers, President Nixon was not subject to court orders.

The special prosecutor told the high court that during its 18-month investigation, the grand jury had gathered "a considerable amount of information about the President's role" in the cover-up, and that this evidence was "of sufficient strength to cause a person of ordinary prudence and caution to conscientiously entertain a reasonable belief of the accused's guilt."

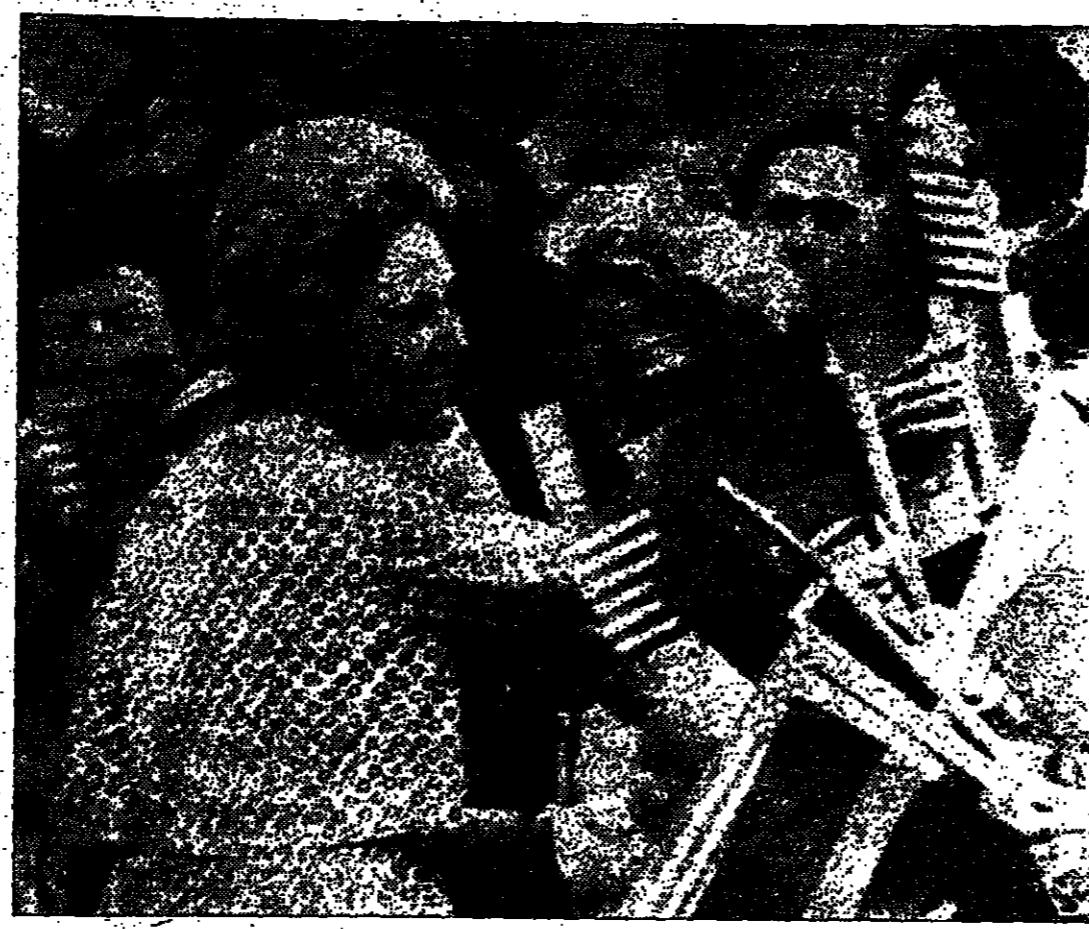
"The grand jury was not free to ignore the evidence it heard," Mr. Jaworski said in an attempt

Bonn Asks to Join Weapons Talks

GENEVA, July 1 (UPI)—West Germany today asked to participate in the Geneva disarmament conference, which now includes 25 nations.

Officials at the West German mission said they expect their government to make a similar application later this year. Conference spokesman said it was expected that both Germany's will be accepted in time for the 1975 round of negotiations.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Associated Press

## Takes Break From Summit Talks

## Nixon Visits Soviet War Memorials

By Robert G. Kaiser

MINSK, U.S.S.R., July 1 (WP)—President Nixon took a break from his summit talks today and visited Minsk, capital of Soviet Belarusia. He spent most of the day on excursions to two memorials to the millions who died in this region in World War II.

The Israelis, however, have maintained that the raids at Kiryat Shmona, Maslaf, Shani and Nahariya, in northern Israel, in the last three months, were mounted by guerrillas from Lebanon.

The promise given by the guerrillas to Lebanon this time was made firmer by an assurance that the PLO leadership will assume all responsibility in applying the ban on incursions from the Lebanon side of the border, Al Nahar said.

This suggested, press quarters here said, that the PLO, under pressure from Moscow, would not be able to launch another war, the President said.

**Exhibition Features**

The reported guerrilla assurances were made of a time when Lebanese officials remained apprehensive about a possible Israeli retaliation following the commando attack at Nahariya last week in which four Israeli children were killed along with the three guerrillas who carried out the incursion.

During this summit meeting, as in the previous ones in 1972 and 1973, Mr. Nixon said he and the Soviet leaders "have been devoting our full time toward the great goal to see to it that the two strongest nations in the world will not devote their efforts, and waste their young men in war, but will work together for peace."

Mr. Solh and the commando leaders also discussed their course of action at the meeting in Cairo next Wednesday of Arab defense and foreign ministers. The conference will be devoted to discussing the best ways of extending Arab support to Lebanon against Israeli reprisals.

Reports in certain sections of the press here said the Lebanese regime was lukewarm about accepting Arab offers to station troops and weapons in Lebanon. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

**Russia Bars Dissent Session But 3 Other Protests Go On**

MOSCOW, July 1 (UPI)—The secret police thwarted a seminar planned for today by Jewish scientists out of work because of their applications for permission to emigrate to Israel. But three hunger strikes were continued by other dissenters.

Police surrounded physicist Alexander Voronov's apartment, where the scientists were to hold a seminar to discuss scientific developments they might have missed because of their enforced absence from their work.

At least three persons arriving for the seminar were put into cars and driven away by the police. The security ring around the apartment prevented Western newsmen from going in.

One participant was to have been non-Jewish nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov, one of the fathers of the Soviet H-bomb, who is in his third day of one of three hunger strikes underway during President Nixon's visit.

The press secretary would say nothing about further ranging anti-control negotiations, including attempts to limit multilateral missiles, except to say that "there are still discussions that will take place."

**Talks Resume Tomorrow**

The President, who later returned to Moscow, is scheduled to resume his talk with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet officials tomorrow morning. Soviet journalists accompanying the President to Minsk said today the negotiations had been "tough," a description also indirectly confirmed by the Soviet press' cautious handling of the subject today.

Nevertheless, the Russians continue to put a hopeful light on the summit meeting. Fedor Suranov, chairman of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of Belarusia, told the President in his speech at today's lunch that his meetings with Soviet leaders by themselves represented a "new and important landmark in Soviet-American relations."

Mr. Suranov's speech—undoubtedly written in Moscow—made no reference to agreements that may be reached at the summit conference before it ends Wednesday.

Both the St. Clair and the Jaworski briefs were filed today in preparation for a July 8 hearing before the high court on Mr. Nixon's refusal, on the grounds of executive privilege and presidential confidentiality, to surrender material subpoenaed by the special prosecutor.

The President laid a wreath at the obelisk in the center of the square, reviewed a unit of goose-stepping Soviet soldiers and then walked to the crowd for several minutes of handshaking. As everywhere on this visit, the crowds were smiling and polite but restrained in their enthusiasm.

The primary briefs in the case

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

## Nation Left in Uncertainty

## Juan Peron Dies at 78; Widow Assumes Office

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, July 1 (UPI)—

President Juan Domingo Peron died today of a heart attack, leaving a politically divided Argentina in a deep state of uncertainty. The announcement of the 78-year-old general's death was made this afternoon by his wife, Vice-President María Estela Isabel Peron, who now assumes the presidency of the country.

"With great pain I must transmit to the people the death of a true apostle of peace and non-violence," said Mrs. Peron, struggling to hold back her tears, during a nationwide broadcast made from the suburban presidential mansion.

One of the most remarkable and controversial political figures in Latin American history, Gen. Peron rose to power through a bloodless military coup in 1945. He twice won the presidency in elections during the next 10 years, riding a crest of popularity by his appeal and the real economic and social benefits he showered on Argentina's working class.

Overthrown by a military coup which sent him into an 18-year exile, Gen. Peron staged a stunning political comeback, returning to the country and capturing more than 60 percent of the electorate last September.

### Aging and Ill

But during the nine months of his third presidency, the aging, ailing general was unable to steer his country on a promised course of national unity and stable economic progress.

Violence—particularly within his own vast, heterogeneous movement—has left more than 200 dead during the last year. A wage-price freeze negotiated between labor and business leaders he inherited has been badly shaken by shortages, black-marketing and labor unrest.

Badly needed foreign and domestic investment has been held back by economic uncertainties and a wave of kidnappings by urban guerrillas.

Gen. Peron was also widely blamed for failing to move quickly to lay the groundwork for a stable succession.

His 43-year-old wife was maneuvered into a full presidential powers Saturday shortly after government officials first publicly disclosed the seriousness of Peron's illness.

### Expressions of Support

Despite her political inexperience, Mrs. Peron received immediate and full expressions of support from political, military, labor and business leaders.

"I constitutionally assume the first magistracy of the nation, asking every one of its inhabitants to demonstrate the necessary fortitude to help me conduct the destiny of the country," said Mrs. Peron, surrounded by military chiefs and cabinet ministers.

Within an hour after the 3 p.m. announcement, the General Con-



EPL  
Juan Domingo Peron

federation—the most important business group—followed with an announcement asking businesses to adhere to the economic policy set forth by Gen. Peron.

The late President last made a public appearance on June 12 when he staunchly defended his economic policies before a crowd of more than 50,000 followers who had rallied after he threatened to resign.

But after that bravura performance on a cold, humid day,

\* An obituary . . . Page 5

Gen. Peron fell ill. His aides insisted later that he only had a cold, but on Saturday they conceded that he was suffering from a severe bronchial infection with a heart complication.

Gen. Peron was stricken by illness throughout his brief third presidency. Last November, he suffered from what was probably reported as a pulmonary ectema.

Because of his illness and advanced age, Gen. Peron ruled by delegating responsibility—but not power—to a few close associates.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Soldiers Posted at Banks

## Ethiopian Arrests Continue; Senate President Is Held

ADDIS ABABA, July 1 (Reuters)—The Ethiopian armed forces, which have already arrested some of Emperor Haile Selassie's close advisors, today reportedly arrested yet another important political figure—the president of the Senate, Betwodred Zevee Gebrehiwot.

The armed forces previously made public the names of seven other persons arrested. These included Ras (Duke) Asrat Kassa, chairman of the emperor's Crown Council, another crown counselor and a high-ranking member of the Coptic Church.

Military sources said a number of other arrests had been made during the last three days but gave no details.

Those arrested are being kept at the Imperial Golf Club near the old airport on the outskirts of the city. The golf course has been closed and the area is crowded with soldiers.

There appeared to be increased military activity in the capital today and soldiers were guarding several banks, as well as key posts. Their purpose at the banks was to watch for anyone making large withdrawals, a source said.

Iceland Election Produces Stalemate; Premier to Quit

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 1 (Reuters)—The Icelandic armed forces, which have already arrested some of Emperor Haile Selassie's close advisors, today reportedly arrested yet another important political figure—the president of the Senate, Betwodred Zevee Gebrehiwot.

The Independence and Social Democratic parties took the rest. Independence party leader Geir Halldorsson said tonight he would be asked to try to form a new government.

He would not say if he thought he would be able to do so.

Social Democrat leader Gylfi Gislason hailed the result and said Iceland's defense had been secured.

The Independence party had pledged to retain the NATO base at Keflavik.

Mr. Gislason said the plan of the leftist government and Communist party to remove the Americans had been rejected. "It is quite certain now that Iceland's defense and security will not be jeopardized," he said.

Final results with comparisons to the 1971 poll are:

Independence party, 48,255 votes (38,170—25 seats); Social Democratic party, 10,355 (11,020)—5 (6). The two parties were in opposition.

Progressive party, 23,388 (26,645)—17 (17); People's Alliance (Communist), 20,922 (18,055)—11 (10); Liberal and Leftist Union, 5,244 (3,355)—2 (5).

Other groups received only a few dozen votes and did not win any seats.

## Bangladesh, Pakistan End Refugee Exchange

GENEVA, July 1 (UPI)—The United Nations today concluded the repatriation of 241,000 Bangladeshi and Pakistani refugees.

The UN high commissioner for refugees said 121,500 Bengalis returned to Bangladesh from Pakistan and 108,500 others went from Bangladesh to Pakistan. There were also 10,870 non-Bengalis who went to Pakistan from Nepal. Except for 9,000 refugees who were moved by ship, all traveled by air.



United Press International  
SWARING IN—Walter Scheel taking oath as West German president in Bonn yesterday. An official holds copy of West German Basic Law as others, including Annemarie Renger, president of parliament, look on.

## At 54, Scheel Becomes W. Germany's Youngest President

BONN, July 1 (AP)—Ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt's former foreign minister and deputy, Walter Scheel, was sworn in today as West Germany's fourth and youngest postwar chief of state.

The President laid a wreath at the obelisk in the center of the square, reviewed a unit of goose-stepping Soviet soldiers and then walked to the crowd for several minutes of handshaking.

As everywhere on this visit, the crowds were smiling and polite but restrained in their enthusiasm.

The primary briefs in the case

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

for reasons of health. Mr. Scheel, who will be 55 next week, promised in his oath of office to work for the good of the German people. In his inaugural speech, he said, "Our way leads us to a Germany which takes its place in the world as a part of Europe."

He added, "A united Europe will be an example to the world, an example of peaceful co-

operation among peoples, an example for solidarity and justice, an example for freedom, and even an example of power without presumption."

Before taking over the largely ceremonial post, Mr. Scheel gained unique distinction as the world's first top-of-the-pops foreign minister. Six months ago, while still chairman of the pivotal Free Democratic party,

he topped local pop charts with a charity recording of the folksong "High on the Yellow Wagon."

Mr. Scheel revitalized his small, liberal

*After Defecting in Toronto*

## Soviet Dancer Said to Plan Career in West

By Robert Trumbull

Ottawa, July 1 (NYT).—Mikhail Barishnikov, a leading Soviet ballet dancer, fled from the touring Bolshoi troupe in Toronto Saturday night, apparently to continue his career in the West.

Witnesses said that as the members of the Bolshoi group were walking toward a chartered bus to return to their hotel after a reception following the last performance in Toronto, Mr. Barishnikov suddenly turned toward a waiting automobile.

An informant said that he was pursued by persons identified as belonging to the KGB, the Soviet security apparatus, but was assisted into the vehicle by "Canadian police." The car then left for an undisclosed destination.

Canadian police and government officials reached by telephone yesterday either declined to comment or said they had no knowledge of the incident. The government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corp. however, said in a radio news program that the defection of the 26-year-old dancer had been confirmed by a police source.

Friends of Mr. Barishnikov,

AP  
Mikhail Barishnikov

who requested anonymity, released a statement said to have been written on his behalf that said he had left the Bolshoi company "to proceed with his career in the West."

"Christine Berlin, an American and a close friend of Mr. Barishnikov, was with him at the time," according to the statement. The note gave no further

information on Mr. Barishnikov's plans or associations. Miss Berlin is the daughter of Richard Berlin, for 32 years president and chief executive of the Hearst Corp.

Efforts to reach members of the Soviet Embassy here by telephone for comment were unsuccessful.

The Bolshoi Ballet had just completed a series of performances in Toronto in the course of a Canadian tour. Mr. Barishnikov, the leading male dancer of the Kirov Ballet of Leningrad, was appearing as a guest star. The company left Toronto by air yesterday morning for an engagement in Vancouver, British Columbia.

### Canadian Critics

The reception after which Mr. Barishnikov made his escape followed the company's final performance at the O'Keefe Center in Toronto. Canadian critics had been unimpressed with the company, which was said to consist mostly of the less talented Bolshoi dancers. But they had lavishly praised Mr. Barishnikov's dancing.

Critics place him in the top ranks of male ballet dancers anywhere in the world. Born in Riga, Latvia, he became a favorite pupil of the late dance master Alexander Pushkin. In 1968 he won the gold medal in the international ballet competition in Bulgaria, and won again the following year in a similar competition in Moscow.

He had never visited North America before but has danced in London and the Netherlands.

### Pianist Defects

BRUSSELS, July 1 (UPI).—Soviet pianist Valerii Afanasyev has requested and has received political asylum in Belgium, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman did not say when Mr. Afanasyev, who has been on a concert tour of Belgium, made the request.

Mr. Afanasyev won the 1972 Queen Elisabeth prize here for pianists.

## Nixon Visits Memorials

(Continued from Page 1) population—were rounded up by Nazi troops on March 22, 1943.

All were pushed into a barn, which was then set afire. According to legend, the people struggled to break out of the burning barn, but the Nazis moved them down with machine guns as they ran out. Only one adult and two small children survived.

The memorial that President and Mrs. Nixon visited is an impressionistic recreation of Khayat's 26 houses and the barn where their residents perished.

The Nikons drove directly from the Khayat memorial to the military airport outside Minsk from which they returned to Moscow.

Their day began in Yalta, where they had spent two nights in a government dacha perched above the Black Sea. The President and Mr. Brezhnev rode together in a limousine from Yalta to Simferopol, a trip lasting an hour and half.

Mr. Ziegler said the two leaders chatted all the way. All along the route curious citizens gathered to gape.

Mr. Brezhnev said good-bye to the Nikons, then boarded his own plane to Moscow. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other officials went with him, and they continued negotiations in the capital.

**French Note Rejected**

There have been signs that the trial could cause friction in French-West German relations.

Earlier, Judge de Sosmako ordered the trial adjourned and Lischka was hustled out of the court behind a police guard.

But the shouts of "murderer" and "scandal" were taken up by another crowd of Frenchmen in the corridor outside. In the jostling, one of the persons shoved aside by police was Jean-Pierre Bloch, a former French interior minister and a leading figure in organizations to combat antisemitism.

Most of the French in the court and in the corridor were former Resistance fighters or former inmates of Nazi concentration camps.

A court spokesman announced later that the trial would resume tomorrow. But more testimony

## Juan D. Peron Is Dead at 78; Widow Assumes Presidency

(Continued from Page 1) leader and was almost always seen in public standing a few feet behind the late President or his wife.

"Lopez Rega is almost an organic extension of Peron," complained a politician who had tried unsuccessfully several times to circumvent the minister and see the late President.

Mr. Lopez Rega is distrusted by other conservative and moderate politicians and left-wing Peronist guerrillas have labelled him a "fascist."

Mr. Gelbard, an astute politician and self-made businessman with personal charm, was admired by Gen. Peron for the way he lined up previously hostile business support behind the leader. But the shakiness of the current economic policies, with which he is closely identified, now cloud his political future.

Mr. Gelbard, a conservative, is considered a rival of Mr. Lopez Rega, who suggested last February that the presence of Jews in the Argentine government impeded negotiations with Arab countries. The remark was widely believed to have been directed at Mr. Gelbard, who is Jewish.

**"Cannon Fodder"**

"We are all cannon fodder," Mr. Otero said recently. "Peron puts us in and yanks us out whenever he feels like it."

The comment, considered an expression of loyalty, seems to stick to the heart of Gen. Peron's political style.

To achieve power, he surrounded himself with conservative, loyal, unquestioning figures who could never become competing centers of power. But their very lack of political weight—and in some cases, their limited talents—made it difficult for them to govern effectively while the general was alive, and makes it all the more difficult now that he is dead.

Liberal statements earlier last week gave the impression that they might be prepared to join with either the Labor or Conservative party if the next general election—expected within months—should result in a close finish.

Labor has consistently rejected any idea of a coalition. Recently the Conservatives have hinted that they might consider it.

The Liberals' 14 seats in the 55-member House of Commons now carry unusual weight because of the narrow margins between the two big parties. After the general election in February, the Liberals refused to ally themselves with the Conservatives.

## Kissinger to Brief NATO Thursday

BRUSSELS, July 1 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is due here Wednesday to brief America's European allies on the summit meeting between President Nixon and Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, informed sources said today.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to arrive late Wednesday evening.

He will have a working breakfast the following morning with Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans and then meet EEC Commission President Francois-Xavier Ortoli and Vice-President Sir Christopher Soames.

Mr. Kissinger will have lunch at NATO headquarters outside Brussels scene of last week's NATO summit conference—where he will brief the ambassadors of the 15 NATO countries on the Russian talks. He will then go to Paris.

## Nixon Writes Off Israeli War Debt

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—President Nixon has written off \$500 million in debts owed by Israel for U.S. military assistance in the wake of the Arab-Israel war last October.

A White House spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Nixon signed in Moscow an authorization converting the credits to an outright grant. In April, the President had changed from loan to grant status \$1 billion more in aid to Israel.

The Soviet Union and Japan

were the only countries that voted against the selective moratorium. Although they opposed the resolution, it is thought that they would

have a ban on the hunting of the fin imposed by the whaling commission.

Under the commission's rules, countries need only lodge objections within 90 days not to be bound by its measures.

At last year's meeting, both countries for the first time nullified three significant commission agreements by lodging objections.

The evidence was scarcely enough to satisfy those who call for a total moratorium on the killing of whales. However, a resolution calling for selective moratoriums encouraged hope that in the future whales would not be hunted to the point of extinction.

For the first time the commission has the power, under the resolution, to impose a moratorium of indefinite duration on species before their numbers fall so low that it is no longer feasible to hunt them. In the past the commission has imposed moratoriums only on whales that had been reduced to commercial, if not biological, extinction.

Members of the commission are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, South Africa, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The first selective moratorium, to take effect next year, is certain to cover the fin whale. There are estimated to be no more than 100,000 of them, three-quarters of their number having been killed.

The fin is the largest of four whales still hunted profitably, mostly by the Russians and the Japanese. Together, they account in equal shares for about 85 percent of the world's total annual whale catch.

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The Soviet Union and Japan

*I Was Sent Here on a Purpose*

## No-Contest Plea, Bail Refused Accused Killer of Mrs. King

By Austin Scott

ATLANTA, July 1 (UPI)—My name is Servant Jacob," said the short, bohemian defendant who stood before the court accused of killing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He spoke clearly and without apparent emotion.

"I'm a Hebrew. I was sent here on a purpose, and it's partly accomplished."

Those words at a brief, heavily worded preliminary arraignment were the first publicly uttered by the accused assassin since he rose from a church pew during the recitation of the Lord's Prayer yesterday, shouting something about killing Christians, and shot three persons, two of whom died.

The 23-year-old black man says he is no longer Marcus Wayne Chenault, and no longer recognizes his earthly parents because he is serving the God of Jacob.

His attorney said today that Mr. Chenault feels he really is a Scot, not just someone called pon to take up the name Jacob, ut really Jacob of the Old Testament.

"Did God plant the mind of Scot in him? Did the spirit of Scot come into him? I don't know," said lawyer Randy Bacote.

Plea Rejected

And, Mr. Bacote said, he asked to plead no contest because former Vice-President Spiro Agnew entered that plea to a charge of income tax evasion just after he resigned.

"When I first saw him it was apparent in his mind," Mr. Bacote said.

He refused to say who retained him to represent Mr. Chenault. "He said, 'Agnew pleased no one, and put himself on the mercy of the court. I want

to plead guilty.'

Mr. Bacote said he had no evidence of a conspiracy. Mayor Maynard Jackson, who believes Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination in April, 1968, was a conspiracy, says he doesn't know. Mr. Chenault's own statements are conflicting.

"He impressed me to be sincere in his statements; I think he believes what he's saying," Mr. Bacote said.

"He said he didn't belong to any organizations, or groups... He also stated no one knew what his mission was. He placed no confidence in any other person. He had to do it himself, no living person aided or assisted him."

But the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, who was visiting one of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference staff members in jail after leading a series of demonstrations last week, said when Mr. Chenault was brought in, he was "very positive" about a conspiracy.

"He said I was on the list," Mr. Abernathy said. "He said there was a conspiracy to get us all... to get all the civil rights leaders."

Nixon Statement

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—President Nixon today termed the killing of Dr. King a tragic and senseless act and said he was saddened by it.

A presidential spokesman told newsmen of the President's feelings shortly after the Nixon arrived at Minot on their Russian trip.

### In Reply to White House Brief

## Jaworski Defends Jury's Action on Nixon

(Continued from Page 1) were filed by the opposing counsel on June 21. Today's filings were "reply briefs."

Mr. Jaworski argued that a president who has been named to part of a criminal conspiracy cannot invoke executive privilege a refusing to surrender evidence involving the conspiracy.

But Mr. St. Clair, in his brief today, declared that the President could not be made subject to judicial orders because, "if he could be enjoined, restrained, indicted, arrested or ordered by judges, grand juries or marshals, these individuals would have the power to control the executive branch. This would nullify the separation of power and co-equality of the executive."

The President's Time

Mr. St. Clair also repeated his arguments that the grand jury had no constitutional power to name Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the cover-up. By doing so, it was causing the President to spend time on his defense that he would normally have spent on his public duties, Mr. St. Clair argued.

But Mr. Jaworski took exception to this stand, stating that any citizen may be named as an unindicted co-conspirator if the information warrants it and there is reason to make an ex-

ception for an innocent president.

"We realize that the President is entrusted with awesome powers and responsibilities requiring his full attention," Mr. Jaworski told the court.

Not Equally Burdensome

"While an indictment would require the President to spend time preparing a defense and thus would interfere to some extent with his attention to his public duties, the course the grand jury has followed here in naming the President as an unindicted co-conspirator cannot be regarded as equally burdensome," he added.

The special prosecutor also denied that the grand jury had acted as a "back-door route" for transmitting evidence to the House Judiciary Committee impeachment inquiry.

"The record shows," he told the court, "that both the grand jury and the special prosecutor have been sensitive to the President's position and have endeavored to avoid unnecessary interference with the constitutional processes being pursued simultaneously by the House Judiciary Committee."

The special prosecutor also had argued that the President, by releasing edited transcripts of some of the tapes, had weakened his claims of executive privilege.

Swiss Court Rejects Algeria Bid To Recuperate FLN 'War Chest'

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, July 1 (AP)—The Swiss Supreme Court today rejected Algeria's bid for the supposed war chest of the Algerian National Liberation Front, spirited out of the country 12 years ago by Mohamed Khider, the front's former treasurer, who was later assassinated.

In a unanimous ruling, the five-judge court decided that Algeria has no claim to the 41,794,000 francs (about \$13.2 million), deposited with the Geneva-based Banque Commerciale Arabe by Khider. The bank says Khider paid the money into a personal account and withdrew it by 1964.

The decision, which reversed a Geneva Superior court decision, followed more than six years of litigation. It ordered the Algerian government to pay court costs totaling \$26,000, and reimburse the bank for legal fees it incurred.

Khider, once secretary-general of the FLN, broke with other Algerian leaders in 1963 and moved to Switzerland. Four years later, Swiss authorities expelled him for publicly assailing Algerian leaders. He was killed under mysterious circumstances in Madrid in January, 1967. The case remained unsolved.

A lawyer for the bank considered Khider the real owner of the money and "not the FLN, which at the time had no legal existence and was internally divided."

Another lawyer, representing the bank, told the court that Khider's widow had fully accounted for the funds to Algerian officials, so Algeria must know well where the money really is today."



IRISH VISITORS—U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and his son, Edward Jr., chatting with Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave in Dublin before continuing their trip.

Associated Press

## Kennedy Takes His Ailing Son Into Irish Countryside

DUBLIN, July 1 (AP)—Sen. Edward Kennedy picked up his only son at a Dublin hospital today, and drove off with the 12-year-old boy to the west of Ireland, in quest of peace and quiet.

"We're looking forward to a few days in the countryside," the Democratic senator from Massachusetts said. When newsmen asked their destination, The boy was treated here for side-effects from the medication he has received since his

right leg was amputated on Nov. 17 to arrest bone cancer.

He smiled and then left with the boy. Edward Jr., who, according to his father, was "eager to rejoin his friends."

Young Teddy, as the son is called, fell ill last Thursday while on a vacation cruise on the River Shannon, with five school friends and a teacher.

The boy was treated here for side-effects from the medication he has received since his

### Hunt Denies Contact. Young Asserts One

## Two Differ on Ehrlichman Break-In Role

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI)—Convicted Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. testified today that he had no ties with John Ehrlichman in planning the September 1971 break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist. However, David Young, allegedly another key figure in the burglary-planning team, testified that Mr. Ehrlichman, then President Nixon's chief domestic-affairs adviser, knew a month in advance about the proposed break-in.

Hunt, the acknowledged leader of the team that actually carried out the intrusion into the psychiatrist's office, testified for the second day about Mr. Ehrlichman's role—or lack of one—in the burglary case. His testimony and Mr. Young's were highlights at today's session of the trial of Mr. Ehrlichman and three others on charges of plotting the break-in.

"You had absolutely no relationship with Ehrlichman, did you?" William Frates, Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyer, asked Hunt today.

"No relationship, whatsoever," said Hunt, who at the time of the break-in was a White House consultant.

Mr. Ehrlichman and three others on charges of plotting the break-in.

"You had absolutely no relationship with Ehrlichman, did you?" William Frates, Mr. Ehrlichman's lawyer, asked Hunt today.

During cross-examination of Hunt, Mr. Frates asked whether Hunt, Liddy, and "plumber" director Young and Egil (Bud) Krogh Jr. were "primarily involved in the planning of the break-in."

"Correct," Hunt replied.

Mr. Young testified that he discussed with Mr. Ehrlichman a month before the 1971 break-in a plan for a "covert operation" against Mr. Ellsberg.

Testifying under immunity, and with Mr. Ehrlichman in the public for the first time, Mr. Young said that he and Mr. Krogh met with Mr. Ehrlichman about Aug. 5, 1971.

He said a suggestion had been made by Hunt that perhaps some way of getting a handle on a problem we perceived we had was to have a covert operation to examine the files held by Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Ehrlichman's response was simply to say that let's think about it. He neither approved nor disapproved," Mr. Young testified.

The prosecution backed up Mr. Young's testimony by introducing a series of memorandums as evidence that Mr. Ehrlichman lied when he said he was unaware of a psychological study of Mr.

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## Unlawful Restraint of Trade Charged

## N.Y. Indicts Mobil Oil in Trust Violations

NEW YORK, July 1 (UPI)—Mobil Oil Corp. was indicted today on charges that it violated the state's anti-trust laws.

A one-court indictment handed up by a New York County grand jury charged that Mobil, the country's third largest oil company, forced its dealers to buy tires, batteries and other accessories only from the company under threat of losing their dealers' licenses.

The seven big companies moved in state court to quash the complaint and the case went all the way to the Court of Appeals, which declined to dismiss the charges.

The criminal suit does not name any individuals at Mobil. If convicted, the company could be fined \$50,000.

Please Not Guilty

Mobil pleaded not guilty to the charges in State Supreme Court this morning. A statement issued by the company, which was notified Friday that an indictment was pending, but not the specific charges, said, "While we've just seen this indictment for the first time this morning, Mobil is confident that it has not violated the state's anti-trust law and that the court's will exonerate us of any wrong-doing."

The hearing on the case was set for Sept. 6.

The indictment is the first criminal charge to grow out of an investigation begun by the state attorney general's office last fall.

In December, several oil companies—Mobil, Texaco, Exxon, Shell, Gulf, Amoco and Sunoco—were cited for a systematic and common course of conduct in eliminating, or attempting to eliminate, or at least severely limit, price competition.

In addition, Mobil was charged in a civil suit with essentially the same violations of anti-trust laws as the criminal case filed today.

The seven big companies moved in state court to quash the complaint and the case went all the way to the Court of Appeals, which declined to dismiss the charges.

## Tragic Absurdity

On its face, the murder of Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., as she played the organ in church, is the reduction to tragic absurdity of the present cult of violence. Whether the killer acted upon the private instructions of his private god, or whether he was part of a conspiracy against certain black leaders, the dead can only shame him and whatever cause a sick mind could associate with his act.

Yet despite, or rather because of, its apparent irrelevance to any conceivable human goal, the shooting in Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church holds its own moral. Mrs. King was the shyly famous mother of a famous son, himself gunned down in the interest of some allegedly public purpose. What distinguishes her death from that of the Israeli mother and her little children at the hands of Palestinian terrorists at Nahrivari? Or the many who have died in Northern Ireland from bomb blasts and gunfire? Or, to go back in time, to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife by young Gavrilo Princip in Sarajevo, 60 years ago, which touched off the first global war?

It will be said, of course, that the Palestinians and the Ulstermen, that Princip and his associates, were battling for principle, that their acts were acts of war, noble in purpose, on behalf of this or the other suffering people. Governments and political movements honor the perpetrators, men and

women of social conscience analyze the roots of their actions and find in themselves more sympathy for the criminals than for their victims. And so the mood spreads, the mood in which private judgment can be honored above the laws that society has created for the common good.

Before Mrs. King's death gave bitter confirmation of his conclusions, Bayard Rustin, a thoughtful and distinguished leader in the U.S. civil rights movement, condemned the "romantic speculation and thoroughly confused thinking" aroused by the Symbionese Liberation Army as evidence of the fact that "society seems to be increasingly tolerant of violent acts, as long as they are committed in the name of social justice."

Today there are more instruments for achieving social justice through peaceful means than at any other time in human history. That Justice has not, of course, been attained—but it is also true that Justice is largely in the eye of the beholder, what is right to one is wrong to another. Who is to decide? Each individual has his own private responsibility to determine what is right or wrong; he does not have the moral authority, and should not have the social permission, to enforce that right at gunpoint, whether by killing, kidnapping or theft. And it is a primary obligation of every civilized society to see that no excuse of despair or aspiration is used to justify private war. For private war only spreads the hell and increases the threat of public war.

## Trade, Détente...

The evolving accommodation between the United States and the Soviet Union reflected in the Nixon-Brezhnev summit meeting in Moscow has taken both countries a goodly distance from their starting point in January, 1971, when Mr. Nixon wrote his first personal letter to President to the Soviet leader. But it would be an error to forget the fundamental transaction that initiated this "era of negotiation" between the two superpowers and helped shape the Kremlin foreign policy that was announced, along with a new five-year plan for the economy, at the Soviet Communist party congress in March of that year.

In that transaction, the Kremlin's primary motivation in offering détente was to obtain American technology, trade, credits and managerial skill to advance the Soviet Union's lagging economy and living standards. President Nixon offered economic exchanges as the quid pro quo for détente—and for the Soviet cooperation that détente implied, in such matters as ending the Vietnam war.

Full implementation of that agreement, which was embodied in indirect form in the May, 1972, summit communiqué, has been blocked by the Jackson Amendment, originally sponsored by 76 senators, which in effect would make U.S. trade and credits conditional on free emigration from the Soviet Union. Soviet concessions, many negotiated by the administration's "quiet diplomacy," have eroded some of Sen. Jackson's support, but Mr. Nixon's most delicate task during his visit to Moscow will be to seek further compromises between the Kremlin and the Jackson positions to open the way for passage of the pending trade bill.

Jewish emigration, which rose to a rate of over 30,000 a year, has now dropped back to about 2,000 a month and Moscow evidently has indicated a willingness almost to double it. Many senators want not only a higher rate but, perhaps even more important, a halt in harassment of those who apply for exit visas and rapid resolution of number of hardship cases.

## ...and Emigration

Secretary of State Kissinger framed the issue for the Senate in his predeparture press conference when he asked whether it was wise, whatever skepticism there is about détente and arms control negotiations, for "every positive incentive for restrained conduct" by the Soviet Union to be "systematically closed off." Do the critics of détente want to return to confrontation and tension? The country clearly does not.

Nevertheless, it is incomprehensible that the Soviet government makes Mr. Nixon's task with the Senate more difficult than necessary by refraining from some gestures which it could easily make. The emigration issue involves not only Soviet Jews who wish to go to Israel, but a dozen so-called "dual nationality" cases involving U.S. citizens long resident in the Soviet Union who wish to return home and hundreds of Soviet citizens who wish to be reunited with their families in America.

About a third of those on a list of 660 names handed to Soviet officials a year ago

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Priorities in Ethiopia

The new men in control of Ethiopia are now talking about trials for government ministers they have just deposed. But there's a far more important priority than settling old scores: Start tackling the famine that has killed thousands of men, women and children, stop biting the hands that are trying to feed the hungry. The Royal Air Force recently flew to Ethiopia with ten trucks urgently needed for food distribution. They were charged £300 in landing fees. The Germans have been charged duty after transporting free Common Market grain. Two American planes loaded with grain turned back when presented with a similar bill. Now the Ministry of Overseas

Development is to send ten more trucks worth £75,000 to Ethiopia. It's the least we can do and Britain does not expect Ethiopians to go down on their knees. But neither does the country expect another bill.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

### Soviet-Indonesian Ties

The postponement of [Foreign Minister Adam] Malik's visit to Moscow at the request of the Soviet Union is interesting. Was this caused by their preoccupation with welcoming President Nixon or did they want to wait for a new political policy in Indonesia? Certainly, there was a political reason behind the postponement.

—From Kompas (Jakarta).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

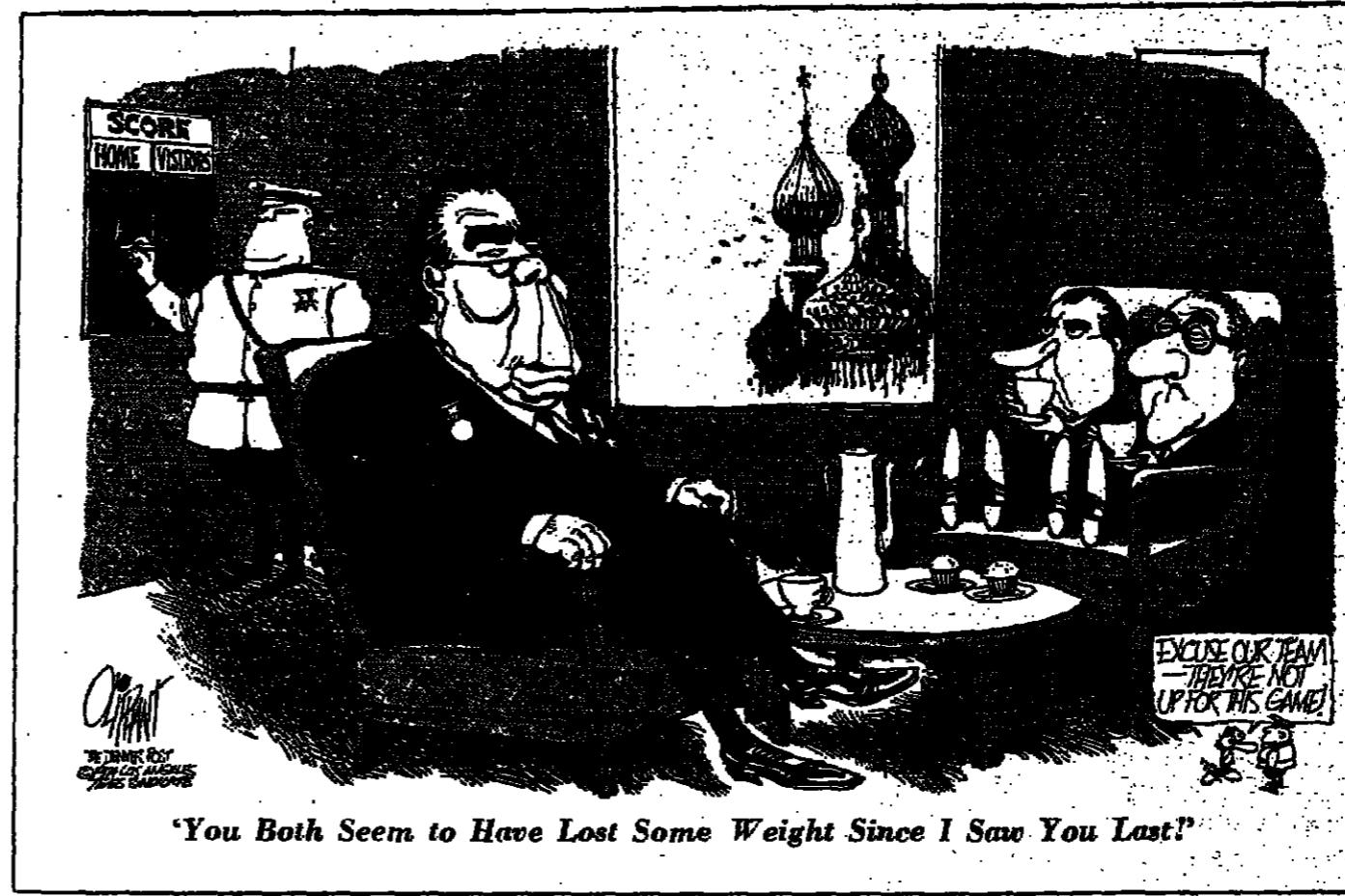
July 2, 1899

LONDON—From dispatches received here last night, the Transvaal situation seems a little more serious. The People published a story, which it has received from two merchants in Pretoria, that the Boers are quite prepared for war, that they look upon war as inevitable, and the only question they ask themselves is how soon. It seems that they are quite confident of beating the British.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 2, 1924

PHILADELPHIA—The conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, a Negro organization, urges Negroes to support the third-party movement of Sen. LaFollette as a step towards political and economic emancipation. The organization accuses the Republicans and Democrats of encouraging the Ku Klux Klan and race discrimination and of failing to put an end to lynching.



## Summitry as Usual With Fewer Frills

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW.—When President Nixon came here for his first Moscow summit two years ago, the city had been spruced up in dozens of different ways. This time there has been no refurbishing.

That is a sign that the Russians now assess the President at lower value and may even be tempted to take advantage of his weakness. But it is also—and this is far more important, I think—an indication that Big-Two summit meetings have entered the realm of business as usual.

Beyond any shadow of a doubt the Russians are fully informed of Mr. Nixon's troubles at home. That fact is shouted from the rooftops, in effect, by a deafening silence. Nobody official speaks of Watergate in public.

But privately there's no holding the Russians. The first Moscow friend I saw on coming back here Thursday asked me as soon as we went off for a drink whether Nixon would "inevitably be impeached?" The next two asked if he had any support in the United States at all. After that I stopped counting.

**Nobility Impressed**  
The show of strength which the President tried to make by stopping off at NATO headquarters in Brussels on the way to Moscow impressed nobody here. A journalist friend immediately observed that the French did not supposedly plagued Moscow in the past have clearly stated. General Secretary Brezhnev is said to have occasional bouts of fits and paroxysms, but he has looked in the pink during this visit. His presence and behavior at the airport ceremonies welcoming Mr. Nixon left no doubt he was the top banana.

Two other problems which once agitated the Russians now seem to be under control. The Soviet leaders—as the release and deportation of various liberal and Jewish dissidents makes plain—now manage the internal opposition to the regime with sophistication.

The challenge from China, which made Russia seem psychotic last year, is obviously taken less seriously now. Leonid Il'yich, the chief Russian negotiator on the border dispute, has gone back

to Peking—presumably to resume negotiations. A Russian said to him of his visit, "We're just taking the temperature." Two referred to troubles ahead for Mao Tsé-tung.

In these conditions, it is easy to see how Mr. Nixon could make a mess of the present summit meetings.

If he shot very high, if he tried for ambitious agreements, the Russians could easily take advantage of his bargaining weakness.

### Possible Plays

They could sign him up on a trade deal which would imply American acceptance of this year's harsh policies toward minorities, and many other Russian citizens. They could lure him into an arms deal which

## Prices and Politics in Britain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—A harried-looking woman pushed a ticket under the window of the change booth in the Notting Hill Underground station. "May I return it, please?" she asked politely. "I have waited 45 minutes for a train, and I cannot wait any longer." She was given her money back.

That little scene is one sign of the strains that inflation can cause in a society. London's once highly regarded subway system is in a state of visible decline. There are 20 percent fewer trains than a year ago; service on some lines is sporadic. The reason is that it is hard to hire enough drivers.

A Russian economist pointed out to me that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had raised the issue of inflation at the NATO meeting as if it were as important as national security. "Inflation," the Russian said, "eats at the social stability of your country."

In keeping with the perceived vulnerability of the West on inflation, the Russians when talking of trade, stress large projects to make available precisely those products which have been scarce—oil, natural gas, wood products. The ruble has been revaluated against the dollar and, because of the unfavorable exchange rate, my very good hotel room here in Moscow costs \$102 a day.

**Troubles Abate**  
Not only are Russians mindful of American weakness, but they also show an undoubted self-confidence. Not sprucing up Moscow for the summit is one sign. Another was a gratuitous hint from Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev in his opening toast that he could help Mr. Nixon fight his battles at home against "those who oppose international détente, who whip up the arms race and returning to the methods and mores of the cold war."

Such considerations have led some professional observers here, including civil servants, to take an extremely gloomy line about the economic prospects. They fear that inflation may go up to even higher levels, toward what the economists call hyperinflation. There is some talk about the

annual rate of increase over the last six months has been 22 per-

cent.

Price changes at such a pace produce innumerable distortions in a society, disturbing settled expectations and relationships. But as successive British governments have discovered, stopping the process may be just as painful.

Edward Heath's Conservative government somehow got itself into a confrontation with the coal miners, and lost disastrously.

The new Labor government is trying accommodation with the unions instead of confrontation, trying to nudge them politely into being restrained in their demands. The result is something called the "social contract," in which the official union leadership has promised to be moderate.

But officials point out that inflation is terrible elsewhere, too—worse, for example, in Italy and Japan. They say that some

words mean very much. Skeptics note that militant figures in the miners' union are already demanding a fresh 66 percent wage increase, and that railway union leaders have rejected any thought of asking for no more than enough to keep up with inflation.

Moreover, automatic cost-of-living increase clauses that now cover a third of British workers are working to raise production costs every month.

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than enough to keep up with

inflation.

It is the optimism of possi-

bility, not certainty," one man

said. He and others argued that the Labor government's approach, tentative though it might appear,

was better than any more drastic

measures because it could main-

tain public consent.

### Gloomy Line

The question is whether those words mean very much. Skeptics note that militant figures in the miners' union are already demanding a fresh 66 percent wage increase, and that railway union leaders have rejected any thought of asking for no more than enough to keep up with inflation. Moreover, automatic cost-of-living increase clauses that now cover a third of British workers are working to raise production costs every month.

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Members of the government naturally reject the talk of approaching Armageddon. The chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, had an air of total calm as he discussed the outlook.

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Officials do not minimize the difficulties of dealing with inflation. After the quadrupling of oil prices last year, other commodity rises were an insatiable reality. Trade unions are so powerful in this country that they cannot be restrained without enormous political consequences.

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# Death Robbed Peron of Chance to Consolidate His Rule in Argentina

Buenos Aires (UPI)—President Juan D. Peron led a remarkable transformation of Argentina in the late 1940s that qualified more than most Latin American presidents as revolutionary.

Backed by a coup in 1955 after his electoral victories in 1946 and 1951, Gen. Peron then faced the challenge of proving he could govern again. It took him four years, but he returned in style. Last September, he won the presidential election with 62 percent of the vote.

But then, Peronism initiated a new generation and sharper divisions, and the President showed his concern with returning to his original revolution than with holding his movement together.

The question at his death is whether the substantial measure of unity that he maintained can survive him.

Gen. Peron's recurrent ill health in the last year prevented him from carrying out a diplomatic venture that was typical of his Fausto style—he was to have addressed the United Nations General Assembly and then had expected to mark the end of 30 years of anti-Americanism with a meeting in Florida with President Nixon. In internal politics, Gen. Peron had taken the turn to the right.

But if Gen. Peron's last, late return to the presidency was too short for him to achieve or define much, his earlier terms were crowded with innovations. Among them:

- Creation of a labor movement with great economic and political power, still a unique phenomenon in Latin America.

- Popularization of the Third-World bloc in international affairs. Gen. Peron called it "the third position" in his effort to put distance between him and the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II.

- Nationalization of the British-owned railroads. This accompanied a surge of nationalism that was able to swamp later suggestions that Mr. Peron had paid too big a price.

- The one-time Fascist and lifelong populist failed, however, at what seems to have been his greatest ambition—to evolve a coherent ideology. His followers called it Peronism, but he called it Justicialism, but no one was ever able to define just what it was.

Peronists were too diverse to fit under another label. Today they include Fascists, conservative business and labor men, Marxists, democratic Socialists and guerrilla fighters of the left. They never agreed on a common program, but only on their unbroken leader.

Back in office, he pleaded—in speech for institutionalizing the movement, because he said, "Unfortunately man has not managed to overcome time."

In the difficult sessions of political compromise after the armed forces' decision to let him return from exile, Gen. Peron stepped into control as though he had never left home.

At a press conference in November, 1972, in Buenos Aires, he answered with aplomb and figures all the questions that the long-pruned foreign press could ask. Most of the data about how well off Argentina was during his presidency proved distorted on close reading, but it was an impressive performance for a man then 77 and long out of touch.

**Talented Orator**

Gen. Peron's appeal went beyond his talent as a speaker, although that explained a lot. He had a way of throwing in a word or phrase common to a distant region of Argentina and, having utilized the group to which that appealed, following up with a plea for their special understanding.

By the end of a speech of moderate length, he would have engaged much of the nation that way. And he seemed to know when to be authoritarian in a society that obviously responds to a figure of authority.

Gen. Peron was an accomplished athlete. He weighed more than 200 pounds, and at 6 feet was a half-taller than most Argentines. From a balcony, he could lead an audience, as he did.

**Arthur J. Moore Dies, Retired U.S. Methodist Bishop**

ATLANTA, July 1 (AP)—Retired Methodist Bishop Arthur J. Moore, 85, a self-educated, former railroad flagman who gained worldwide recognition for his religious leadership, died here last night.

Bishop Moore was a former president of the Worldwide Council of Bishops and the senior bishop of the United Methodist Church.

Bishop Moore served for 22 years as bishop of Georgia and also served as a bishop in Europe, Africa and Asia.

Bishop Moore, who returned in 1960, was honored last year when an anonymous donor gave Emory University \$1.2 million to finance a professorship in evangelism in his name.

**Tony Fontaine**

LOS ANGELES, July 1 (UPI)—Singer Tony Fontaine, 47, who hit the charts with his recordings of "Cold, Cold Heart" and "Stairway to Heaven," and then switched exclusively to gospel music after he was critically injured in an accident in 1973, died here yesterday of cancer.

Mr. Fontaine starred in an autobiographical film, "The Tony Fontaine Story."



Eva Peron and the then-president taking a military salute in Buenos Aires in July 1952. One of her last photos.

might an orchestra. Often he moved himself to tears, and, by the time he did, no one was dry.

Just Domingo Peron was married three times but had no children. He was born in a Buenos Aires suburb. His parents, like most people of the capital, were of Italian descent. His college and career were military.

The young officer's first important assignment was to Italy in 1941 as an observer attached to an Alpine skiing unit. He came back in 1943 enthusiastic about Fascism, to join a group of officers, favorable to the Axis powers, in toppling the government.

Gen. Peron, then a colonel, asked for the Labor Ministry, which caused little stir at the time. Prestige in Argentina came with cattle and real estate, but growing industry had spawned a low-paid labor class, organizing haphazardly in clusters of European syndical movements.

As champion of the "shirts ones," Gen. Peron became the main power in the military government within two years.

**Ousted by Coup**

In 1945, pro-Allied officers staged their own coup and Gen. Peron was sent to a Plate River Island reserved for political prisoners. By then, he had met an actress, Eva Duarte, who proved at least as charismatic with the workers as he did.

She helped lead the workers in revolt. They swarmed out of the government slums, swam a tidal stream when the bridges were broken and filled the capital's streets to demand freedom for the leader.

Gen. Peron was freed and within a week he married Eva Duarte. His first wife had died of cancer, as would Eva seven years after her marriage.

Political factions from left to right joined in nominating Gen. Peron for the presidency in elections to be held in February 1946.

The U.S. government was concerned by the Axis leanings in Argentina, even before the rise of Gen. Peron. As the election campaign heated up, the State Department issued a "blue book" compiled by Ambassador Spruille Braden to document connivance with the Nazis.

**Slogans Is Born**

Gen. Peron made the slogan he used with his talent as a speaker, although that explained a lot. He had a way of throwing in a word or phrase common to a distant region of Argentina and, having utilized the group to which that appealed, following up with a plea for their special understanding.

Historians divide sharply on the overall impact of the Peron government, but many of them contend that the first term saw rapid enactment of changes needed to raise the dignity of the labor class and increase its participation in a society that obviously responds to a figure of authority.

Gen. Peron was an accomplished athlete. He weighed more than 200 pounds, and at 6 feet was a half-taller than most Argentines. From a balcony, he could lead an audience, as he did.

He also used his majority to revise the constitution to permit a second term, which he won in 1951, with 60 percent of the electorate. Women were allowed to vote for the first time.

A big push was mounted for Eva to run for the vice-presidency. She tearfully declined, and the emotion she aroused was said to have surpassed anything her husband could evoke.

**Boyle Ally Given 'Life' for Killings**

ERIE, Pa., July 1 (AP)—Albert Pass, once a top lieutenant in the ousted United Mine Workers regime of W.A. (Tony) Boyle, was sentenced today to three consecutive life sentences in the Yablonki murder case.

Erie County Judge Edward Carney handed down the sentences. Pass's attorney, Harold Gondelman, said that he will ask the State Supreme Court for a new trial.

Pass, 54, of Middleboro, Ky., a former member of the policy-setting International Executive Board of the miners' union, was convicted in June on three counts of first-degree murder in the 1969 slayings of UMW insurgent Joseph Yablonki, his wife and daughter.

Boyle has been convicted on three counts of murder and is awaiting sentencing.

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But each time that a Peronist leader rose to such prominence as to suggest a possible alternative to Gen. Peron, he would see that the man was cut down. Usually a word from Madrid was sufficient to end the man's political career. Others are now maimed in a long string of unsolved murders of Peronist labor leaders many of whom having been accused of dealing too openly with management.

Mr. Peron's seeming obsession with keeping all leadership in his own hands has left the nation of 34 million with few visible leaders. Recurrent military interventions have not helped either.

The military's longest period of direct rule began in 1966. A civilian president was deposed because the Peronists were expected to win a forthcoming election that they were being permitted to contest in a limited way.

### Argentine Destiny

But three successive generals were unable to move Argentina toward the grandeur that most Argentines seem to be assured is their destiny. The bulk of the Peronist labor movement collaborated with management and, more or less directly, with the military.

More radical unions in the industrial center of Cordoba rebelled violently in 1969—a year that also saw the birth of revolutionary Socialist guerrilla movements. Some of the groups proclaimed loyalty to Gen. Peron. While in exile, he did not disown them.

The military concluded eventually that attempts to isolate the Peronists were futile.

Gen. Peron returned to Argentina for one month in 1972. On the day of his departure, he forced his candidate for the elections on a convention of the Peronist party. The candidate was Hector Campora, a dentist, who defined his qualification for the job as his total subservience to the leader.

Mr. Campora won and took office in May, 1973. In accord with a prior agreement, Gen. Peron returned from exile the following month.

Perhaps Mr. Campora had shown too much independence. Or as Mr. Campora has suggested,



Gen. Peron and his widow, Isabel, photographed in Rome during a stopover there in the winter of 1973.

Gen. Peron's assumption of the presidency had been worked out long since with the military. No one linked to the left side of the movement, closed down newspapers that called for revolutionary action and voted to eliminate the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

On the international scene, Gen. Peron challenged the Argentine subsidiaries of U.S. auto firms export to Cuba. He also made major trade commitments with the Soviet Union.

But the political troubles at home, coupled with fragile health, presented him with assuming the leadership role that many Latin diplomats expected.

—LEWIS H. DIUGUID.

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## For Decades, a Voice of Reason on Sex

By Nadine Brozan

**N**EW YORK, July 1 (NYT).— She has been honored and vilified, applauded and attacked, called too conservative by liberals and too liberal by conservatives.

Now in her eighth decade, Dr. Mary Steichen Calderone still stands stalwartly as the voice of reason on the subject of sex and as the eloquent advocate of both its poetry and science.

She is celebrating a dual birthday today: her own 70th birthday and the 10th anniversary of SIECUS, the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, the organization of which she is founder and executive director.

"Seventy years old!" she exclaimed. "I can't wait to see what's coming next."

What came before was a series of detours leading to her crusade for sexual freedom and understanding. Daughter of photographer Edward Steichen and a graduate of Vassar College, she studied acting but "gave it up when I found I wasn't good enough."

She was married, had two daughters, one of whom died at 3, and was divorced. At age 34, she got her medical degree from the University of Rochester and later a master's of public health from Columbia University. In 1941, she was married to Dr. Frank Calderone, who has served as chief administrator of the World Health Organization. They had two daughters.

But the die wasn't really cast until 1953, when she became medical director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, and she didn't organize SIECUS until she was 50.

"Most of us [SIECUS] leaders and other authorities believe in sexual evolution, not revolution," she said, conceding only that "all change is speeded up now."

The evolution, she claims, began in 1910 "that is, for the women born in 1910, who grew up in the F. Scott Fitzgerald era. It's just that now more of us are doing more of the same things. And we're freer to talk about it and figure out what we're doing, why we're doing it, what we want, what our relative values are."

It was the need for humanization of sex that spurred Dr. Calderone and others to establish SIECUS as an education and information organization.

"The population control move-



Dr. Mary Calderone, who believes that "nobody can legislate for another human being. We can have no moral policemen."

NYT

ment was more interested in numbers and techniques, and I was more interested in people and human relationships," she explained.

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## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1974

## INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

Page 7

### New Surplus in W. German Trade

#### Five-Month Gain Is Double 1973's

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 1 (Reuters).—West Germany achieved another huge foreign trade surplus of 4,381 million deutsche marks in May. The Federal Statistics Office here announced today.

The surplus, up from 4,378 billion DM in April, was only slightly below the record of 5,073 billion DM of February this year.

Germany's continuing foreign-trade successes come at a time when three of its Common Market partners, Britain, France, and

### Luxembourg Shuts Herstatt

LUXEMBOURG, July 1 (Reuters).—Luxembourg authorities today withdrew the operating license from Banque Herstatt Luxembourg, an affiliate of the collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt of Cologne.

Albert Dondelinger, head of the Banking Control Commission, told a press conference the bank would no longer be able to carry out its banking activities.

He said the main reason for the decision was that the West German Gerling Insurance group, principal shareholder of Banque Herstatt Luxembourg, was refusing to give additional funds to it.

He reaffirmed an earlier statement that investigation of the bank's accounts had revealed no irregularities.

But its affairs had been managed in Cologne and not on the spot in Luxembourg and this long-distance management was contrary to Luxembourg banking laws, he said.

#### Gerling Reopens

COLOGNE, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Gerling Global Bank, a member of the Gerling group, reopened its doors today after remaining closed last Thursday and Friday to stock up its cash, a Gerling spokesman said.

Gerling Global had closed its doors after Bankhaus Herstatt, which is 81 percent-owned by the Gerling group, collapsed following sharp losses on the foreign exchange market.

The Gerling spokesman said Global Bank now has enough cash reserves to meet any and all customer withdrawals. He added, however, that the withdrawal volume so far was less than had been expected.

Hans Gerling, shortly before Herstatt collapsed, personally acquired the 35 percent share held by Global Bank in Herstatt when it became known to him that Herstatt seemed to be heading for trouble, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that in order to insure that Global Bank could not be drawn into the windup of Herstatt's failure, Mr. Gerling and the chairman of West Deutsche Landesbank Bonn-Zentrale, Ludwig Poullain, have arranged a long-term cooperation agreement.

This includes a "practically unlimited line of credit" for Global Bank to help prevent a chain reaction and to reaffirm the depositors' confidence in the bank, the spokesman said.

### Brighter Outlook Is Forecast For Leading OECD Countries

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, July 1 (AP-DJ).—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) expects its six major member nations to register higher growth in gross national product, a slower rate of inflation and a narrower trade deficit during the first half of 1974.

Reliable informants say this will be the gist of the 24-member organization's half-year report on short-term prospects to be released later this month.

### Zurich Votes Tax on Rich

ZURICH, July 1 (AP-DJ).—The residents of Switzerland's most populous canton voted yesterday to impose the steepest income tax in the first half of 1974, compared with an estimated 0.5 percent for all 1974.

It is set to have zero growth, compared with 3.2 percent in 1974. Japan will have the highest growth, with 7.2 percent (minus 1.5 in 1974), followed by France 4.2 percent (4.7), Germany 4.2 percent (2), the United States 3 percent (minus 0.5), and Britain 12 percent (minus 2 percent in 1974).

Inflation in the six nations is expected to drop to an annual rate of 10.2 percent during the first half of 1974, compared with an estimated 13 percent in 1974. However, only two countries—the United States and Germany—will have inflation at a rate less than 10 percent.

Britain is on top of the list with an expected 18 percent inflation, compared with 14.5 for 1974. Japan is second with 15.7 percent (24.7 in 1974); followed by Italy 11.7 percent (19), France 10 percent (12.5), Germany 8.5 percent (9), and the United States 7.7 percent (10).

With the exception of Germany, which is expected to have a trade surplus of \$1.5 billion, compared

### Japan Reported To Tighten Rules On Eurodollars

TOKYO, July 1 (Reuters).—Local banking sources said today that the Bank of Japan has tightened its unofficial guidance over the taking of Eurodollar deposits by Japanese banks in view of the uncertainties created by the collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt.

They said the bank has extended the unofficial guidance, formerly confined to 13 major banks and the Industrial Bank of Japan, to other long-term credit banks, trust banks, and some provincial banks.

The banks are to submit monthly foreign exchange funding plans to the Bank of Japan, which scrutinizes them regarding the utilization of the funds and the raising of funds—including borrowings from U.S. banks, takings of Eurodollar deposits, and purchases of dollars with yen in the Tokyo market.

The guidance has been particularly tightened over long-term and medium-term lending by Japanese banks overseas.

U.S. Building Outlays

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP-DJ).—U.S. construction spending fell 0.7 percent in May and ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$135.21 billion, the Commerce Department reported today. In April, spending rose 0.5 percent.

The rise applies directly to light crude and is effective immediately, he said.

This will increase government income from oil exports by about 24 U.S. cents a barrel during the second half of 1974, he said.

Other members of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries were advised of Venezuela's decision to raise posted prices during a recent OPEC conference in Quito, Ecuador, Mr. Hernandez said.

The OPEC member-countries felt that foreign oil companies should not pass on the higher cost of Venezuelan crudes and petroleum derivatives to consumers in the form of higher prices because the increase in costs could be covered by the companies from their current earnings in Venezuela, he said.

Venezuela's decision to raise posted oil prices is aimed at eliminating a difference between sale prices of Venezuelan light crudes and similar crudes from other oil exporting areas, he said.

### Profit Soars 116 Percent At Komatsu

#### But Losses Seen At Alfa, Aerospatiale

TOKYO, July 1 (AP-DJ).—Net profits of machinery maker Komatsu Ltd. soared 116 percent last year, to 19 billion yen (\$1.6 billion) from 8.6 billion yen in 1972, the company reported today.

Germany's foreign trade strength has been maintained despite a steep increase in the international value of the mark against an average of other currencies over the past two years and the higher price this country pays for oil, of which it is Europe's biggest importer.

The trade surplus is usually partly offset by a deficit on so-called invisibles—like tourism, transport, insurance, and remittances of cash to their home countries by foreign workers employed in Germany.

However, at the close the mark had fallen back with the dollar quoted at 2,5625 DM.

Overseas, demand was set

against the dollar was set

in the afternoon fixing in Frankfurt at 2,5440 DM after opening at 2,5555 DM.

In Japan, he said, demand was

extremely strong as a result of various civil engineering projects for urban and regional development and because of capital expenditures by Japanese industry.

Overseas, demand stemmed both from civil engineering projects and from efforts to hasten development of natural resources and to expand food production.

Looking ahead, Mr. Kawai said the impact of Japan's tight money policy is expected to curb domestic demand, but overseas demand for construction machinery has continued to increase.

Aerospatiale Has Loss

PARIS, July 1 (Reuters).—Provisional accounts of Ste Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale for last year show a loss of about 450 million francs (\$84 million), compared with a loss of 13 million francs in 1972, informed sources said today.

Turnover rose 8 percent to 3.7 billion francs, the sources said.

The firm's civil aircraft division was the main source of the loss, according to figures in a report prepared for the workers committee.

But they rejected a more radical tax bill proposed by Socialists who had threatened to drive the international bankers out of Zurich.

Under the new tax law approved by a large majority, an income of one million Swiss francs (about \$226,600) will be taxed at 42.1 percent in federal, state and municipal levies.

Taxes on moderate incomes will remain largely the same.

Under the previous rate, the tax on one million francs was 374,000 francs. The Socialists' bill would have raised that to 533,000 francs.

The Socialist proposal, to boost tax levels by up to 56 percent and more for the rich, was backed by the trade unions intent on changing the canton's income and tax distribution.

Hans Müller, president of the Cantonal Socialist Party, said after the ballooning that the fear of an exodus by the rich was the major factor in the defeat of the Socialist bill.

Conservative groups and Zurich authorities warned that the steep tax hike threatened to ruin the canton's economy, driving the rich out and reducing overall tax revenue.

**Oil Price Raised By Venezuela to \$14.43 a Barrel**

CARACAS, July 1 (Reuters).—Venezuela today increased its average posted price for export crude oil to \$14.43 a barrel from \$14.08. Mines and Hydrocarbons Minister Valentín Hernández said today.

The rise applies directly to light crude and is effective immediately, he said.

This will increase government income from oil exports by about 24 U.S. cents a barrel during the second half of 1974, he said.

Other members of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries were advised of Venezuela's decision to raise posted prices during a recent OPEC conference in Quito, Ecuador, Mr. Hernandez said.

The OPEC member-countries felt that foreign oil companies should not pass on the higher cost of Venezuelan crudes and petroleum derivatives to consumers in the form of higher prices because the increase in costs could be covered by the companies from their current earnings in Venezuela, he said.

Venezuela's decision to raise posted oil prices is aimed at eliminating a difference between sale prices of Venezuelan light crudes and similar crudes from other oil exporting areas, he said.

### FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### U.S. Utilities Cut Nuclear Plans

Construction plans for two major nuclear generating units valued at \$1 billion were canceled by the Consumers Power Co. of Michigan. At the same time, Boston Edison Co. deferred the planned construction of a nuclear generating unit. Difficulties in raising capital for the project were cited by Consumers Power, while Boston Edison said conservation efforts of its customers had made future growth and needs uncertain.

According to industry sources, the decisions of the two utilities represent a significant setback to the growth of nuclear-generated electricity in the United States. The actions follow similar developments including conventional fossil-fuel generating units in recent months, a number of which have been delayed or dropped entirely. The developments have caused some industry observers to voice fear of a shortage of generating capacity during the 1980s. It takes about five years for the construction of conventional generating units and seven to 10 years for a nuclear unit.

**Westinghouse Concerts Credit Line**

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has made arrangements to convert its open bank lines of credit into a \$500-million six-year contractual bank credit agreement. Westinghouse says this credit facility will permit borrowing on a revolving basis during the first three years with a three-year term loan to follow. It did not disclose any other details of the credit agreement. Last week, Westinghouse stock dropped sharply when rumors circulated that the company was having financing problems. The company had denied such rumors "irresponsible and unfounded."

#### Bank Top U.S. Growth Rates

Commercial banking led U.S. nonindustrial concerns in asset growth last year as combined assets of the 50 largest bank holding companies and banks rose 23 percent to \$459 billion, Fortune magazine reports in its July issue. Citicorp, parent of New York's First National City Bank, was top earner among the banks and bank holding companies, with \$12.2 million in net income, after securities transactions and extraordinary gains or losses were taken into account. Citicorp, with \$44 billion in assets at the end of 1973, was second to the parent of San Francisco's Bank of America, BankAmerica Corp., which registered assets of \$42.4 billion. Fortune noted that none of the nonindustrial groups posted earnings growth as high as 11.5 percent.

But the Chicago bank had been expected to boost the key rate above 12 percent. However, investors were unimpressed.

Perhaps it was the wording of First Chicago's announcement that disturbed investors.

The bank said it is holding its base rate steady "to assess the recent runup in money market rates, which may be a temporary aberration caused by business borrowing for the mid-year tax rate and semiannual statement rate."

But it also said that its three-week averaging may carry the bank's formula guideline above 12.07 percent next week.

Apparently investors interpreted this as meaning that the top of the prime rate spiral may still be ahead.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 3.83 points to 806.24. However, declining issues outnumbered gains about 785 to 570.

Volume totaled 10.27 million shares compared with 12.01 million shares on Friday.

Damon, which had not traded since last Thursday, tumbled 15 3/4 to 9 7 3/8 on over 270,000 shares, making it the day's most active stock.

Damon said last week it expected to report lower earnings for the year, which it believed were well below industry analysts' estimates.

Less-active North American Mortgage Investors lost a point to 7 3 4, while MassMutual Investors fell 1 1 2 to 13 1 2. The group was subject to some bearish comment in an investment advisory service.

Diebold dropped 2 1 4 to 28 1 2, but Natomas gained 2 3 8 to 56 1 2. Natomas said it expects a second-quarter per-share net of \$3.41 versus a restated 29 cents a year ago.

McDonald's, reversing a recent trend, edged up 1 4 to 46 1 8. It reported higher earnings.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.37 to 78.73.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell 0.53 to 74.91.

### NYSE Prices Close Mixed In Dull Trade

#### Prime Rate Worry Spurred by Bank

NEW YORK, July 1 (Reuters).—With some investors taking the week off for a long Fourth of July holiday, and others keeping a close eye on the interest rate picture, New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed in light trading today.

In a surprise move, First National Bank of Chicago said it would hold its prime interest rate unchanged at 11.8 percent this week.

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1974- Stocks and Div In S P/E										1974- Stocks and Div In S P/E										1974- Stocks and Div In S P/E									
High Low Div In S					High Low Div In S					High Low Div In S					High Low Div In S					High Low Div In S									
Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S		Stocks and Div In S							
High	Low	Div	In	S	High	Low	Div	In	S	High	Low	Div	In	S	High	Low	Div	In	S	High	Low	Div	In	S	High	Low	Div	In	S
472 473 Abilab L	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	276 277 Abof	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
612 4 ACFC Ind	40	41	32	32	32	32	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	278 279 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
149 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	280 281 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
149 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	282 283 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	284 285 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	286 287 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	288 289 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	290 291 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	292 293 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	294 295 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	296 297 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	298 299 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	300 301 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	302 303 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	304 305 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	306 307 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	308 309 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	310 311 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	312 313 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	314 315 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	316 317 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	318 319 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	320 321 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	322 323 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	324 325 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	326 327 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1			55	43	54	54	55	55	55	55	55	55	328 329 Abi	123	16	65	55	56	56	+ 24		
124 10 ABG Amclev	4	11	10	10	10	10	+ 1	</td																					



## American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and High, Low, Div. In S		P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
Stocks and High, Low, Div. In S		P/E	Stk.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
2% AAV Cos	25	3	5	5	5	5	-	-
2% Abramit	26	3	6	6	6	6	-	-
2% Acme Harn	3	1	2	2	2	2	-	-
2% Action Ind	24	3	3	3	3	3	-	-
2% Action Ind	64	64	64	64	64	64	-	-
2% Action Ind	7	7	7	7	7	7	-	-
2% Action Ind	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
2% Action Ind	11	11	11	11	11	11	-	-
2% Action Ind	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-
2% Action Ind	13	13	13	13	13	13	-	-
2% Action Ind	14	14	14	14	14	14	-	-
2% Action Ind	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-
2% Action Ind	16	16	16	16	16	16	-	-
2% Action Ind	17	17	17	17	17	17	-	-
2% Action Ind	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	-
2% Action Ind	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-
2% Action Ind	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-
2% Action Ind	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	-
2% Action Ind	22	22	22	22	22	22	-	-
2% Action Ind	23	23	23	23	23	23	-	-
2% Action Ind	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	-
2% Action Ind	25	25	25	25	25	25	-	-
2% Action Ind	26	26	26	26	26	26	-	-
2% Action Ind	27	27	27	27	27	27	-	-
2% Action Ind	28	28	28	28	28	28	-	-
2% Action Ind	29	29	29	29	29	29	-	-
2% Action Ind	30	30	30	30	30	30	-	-
2% Action Ind	31	31	31	31	31	31	-	-
2% Action Ind	32	32	32	32	32	32	-	-
2% Action Ind	33	33	33	33	33	33	-	-
2% Action Ind	34	34	34	34	34	34	-	-
2% Action Ind	35	35	35	35	35	35	-	-
2% Action Ind	36	36	36	36	36	36	-	-
2% Action Ind	37	37	37	37	37	37	-	-
2% Action Ind	38	38	38	38	38	38	-	-
2% Action Ind	39	39	39	39	39	39	-	-
2% Action Ind	40	40	40	40	40	40	-	-
2% Action Ind	41	41	41	41	41	41	-	-
2% Action Ind	42	42	42	42	42	42	-	-
2% Action Ind	43	43	43	43	43	43	-	-
2% Action Ind	44	44	44	44	44	44	-	-
2% Action Ind	45	45	45	45	45	45	-	-
2% Action Ind	46	46	46	46	46	46	-	-
2% Action Ind	47	47	47	47	47	47	-	-
2% Action Ind	48	48	48	48	48	48	-	-
2% Action Ind	49	49	49	49	49	49	-	-
2% Action Ind	50	50	50	50	50	50	-	-
2% Action Ind	51	51	51	51	51	51	-	-
2% Action Ind	52	52	52	52	52	52	-	-
2% Action Ind	53	53	53	53	53	53	-	-
2% Action Ind	54	54	54	54	54	54	-	-
2% Action Ind	55	55	55	55	55	55	-	-
2% Action Ind	56	56	56	56	56	56	-	-
2% Action Ind	57	57	57	57	57	57	-	-
2% Action Ind	58	58	58	58	58	58	-	-
2% Action Ind	59	59	59	59	59	59	-	-
2% Action Ind	60	60	60	60	60	60	-	-
2% Action Ind	61	61	61	61	61	61	-	-
2% Action Ind	62	62	62	62	62	62	-	-
2% Action Ind	63	63	63	63	63	63	-	-
2% Action Ind	64	64	64	64	64	64	-	-
2% Action Ind	65	65	65	65	65	65	-	-
2% Action Ind	66	66	66	66	66	66	-	-
2% Action Ind	67	67	67	67	67	67	-	-
2% Action Ind	68	68	68	68	68	68	-	-
2% Action Ind	69	69	69	69	69	69	-	-
2% Action Ind	70	70	70	70	70	70	-	-
2% Action Ind	71	71	71	71	71	71	-	-
2% Action Ind	72	72	72	72	72	72	-	-
2% Action Ind	73	73	73	73	73	73	-	-
2% Action Ind	74	74	74	74	74	74	-	-
2% Action Ind	75	75	75	75	75	75	-	-
2% Action Ind	76	76	76	76	76	76	-	-
2% Action Ind	77	77	77	77	77	77	-	-
2% Action Ind	78	78	78	78	78	78	-	-
2% Action Ind	79	79	79	79	79	79	-	-
2% Action Ind	80	80	80	80	80	80	-	-
2% Action Ind	81	81	81	81	81	81	-	-
2% Action Ind	82	82	82	82	82	82	-	-
2% Action Ind	83	83	83	83	83	83	-	-
2% Action Ind	84	84	84	84	84	84	-	-
2% Action Ind	85	85	85	85	85	85	-	-
2% Action Ind	86	86	86	86	86	86	-	-
2% Action Ind	87	87	87	87	87	87	-	-
2% Action Ind	88	88	88	88	88	88	-	-
2% Action Ind	89	89	89	89	89	89	-	-
2% Action Ind	90	90	90	90	90	90	-	-
2% Action Ind	91	91	91	91	91	91	-	-
2% Action Ind	92	92	92	92	92	92	-	-
2% Action Ind	93	93	93	93	93	93	-	-
2% Action Ind	94	94	94	94	94	94	-	-
2% Action Ind	95	95	95	95	95	95	-	-
2% Action Ind	96	96	96	96	96	96	-	-
2% Action Ind	97	97	97	97	97	97	-	-
2% Action Ind	98	98	98	98	98	98	-	-
2% Action Ind	99	99	99	99	99	99	-	-
2% Action Ind	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-
2% Action Ind	101	101	101	101	101	101	-	-
2% Action Ind	102	102	102	102	102	102	-	-
2% Action Ind	103	103	103	103	103	103	-	-
2% Action Ind	104	104	104	104	104	104	-	-
2% Action Ind	105	105	105	105	105	105	-	-
2% Action Ind	106	106	106	106	106	106	-	-
2% Action Ind	107	107	107	107	107	107	-	-
2% Action Ind	108	108	108	108	108	108	-	-
2% Action Ind	109	109	109	109	109	109	-	-
2% Action Ind	110	110	110	110	110	110	-	-
2% Action Ind	111	111	111	111	111	111	-	-
2% Action Ind	112	112	112	112	112	112	-	-
2% Action Ind	113</							





## Borg, Ashe Upset in 3d Round As All Women Seeds Advance

By Fred Iupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 1 (UPI)—Golden boy Bjorn Borg is thrashed in three sets, Arthur Ashe upset in four while defending champion Jan Kodes hobbles one today in a five-set match as Wimbledon finally came alive after sunny skies and a blustery wind that made playing conditions precarious.

As the seeds began to fall, Borg was a point down, 5-3, in the third when Kerry Harris, commanding the net, muffed what appeared to be the simplest of volleys. To Wimbledon champion of 1971, who had deep in one of her "walking" pulled it out 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, all the women's seeds galzed.

Billie Jean King had her touch,

a few hundred out in the boondocks, with the alleyways clogged and a cavalry charge from court to court on a schedule change.

The top four men's seeds all advanced as No. 1 John Newcombe, No. 2 Ilie Nastase, No. 3 Jimmy Connors and Stan Smith had good days.

Smith beat Jeff Borowiak, getting better as he went along. The 1972 champion had an early break but he seemed uncomfortable in the swirling wind on center court. Jeff is quick, his anticipation uncanny, and for a long time he was dominating the few re-

**Wimbledon Results**

**WOMEN'S SINGLES** (Continued)

Billie Jean King d. Françoise Durr, 7-5; Chris Evert d. Isobel Fernández, 6-1, 6-1; Rosalyn Casals d. Mimsie Fairhurst, 6-3, 6-2; Wendy d. Stevie Napier, 6-3, 6-1; Kerry Harris d. Kasumi Sawamoto, 6-3, 6-2; Pattie Magan d. Ann Klemmer, 6-4, 6-2; Billie Jean King d. Ann Whitehead, 6-2, 6-1; Olga Morozova d. Wendy Patch, 6-2, 6-2; Margaret Gácsáfi d. Tita Zeman, 6-2, 6-3; Terry Prete d. Christine James, 6-4, 6-2; Bronwyn Goldsworthy d. Kerry Harris, 6-4, 7-5; Kris Keener d. Pirlota Boncic, 6-3, 6-2; Linda Stuckey d. Linda Young, 6-1, 6-2; Shirley Head d. Chris Courtier, 6-7, 6-7; Monique Schallan d. Christine O'Neill, 6-4, 6-4.

**MEN'S SINGLES** (Continued)

Stan Smith d. Jeff Borowiak, 5-9, 6-4, 6-2; Bjorn Borg d. Tom Gorman, 6-2, 6-1; Billie Jean King d. Arthur Ashe, 6-3, 6-1; Ilie Nastase d. Ian Fletcher, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1; Jimmy Connors d. Adriano Panatta, 6-2, 6-1; Jan Kodes d. Dick Crealy, 6-4, 6-2; Arthur Ashe, 6-2, 6-3; Ken Rosewall d. Peter Kanders, 6-2, 6-2; Tom Gorman d. Rolf Thimm, 6-2, 6-1; Bjorn Borg d. Steve Villanueva, 6-3, 6-4; Patrice Delaigle d. Jean Charra, 7-5, 6-2; Dick Stockton d. Buster Mottram, 6-2, 6-1.

**Tanzania's Bayi Fails In Record Attempt**

STOCKHOLM, July 1 (UPI)—Tanzanian Gilbert Bayi failed in his attempt to add the world mile record to his 1,500-meter world mark when he clocked 3 minutes 54.1 seconds at a track and field meet here tonight.

Bayi was 3 seconds off the world mile mark of 3:51.1 set by American Jim Ryun in California seven years ago.

**Lots of Action**

There was a surfeit of sweets, but little chance to enjoy them. With a noon-to-midnight start, hours before usual to make time lost to the rail, all the flights were at once followed by all the men. Matches that could have drawn a fullhouse in most tournaments were limited to the woman's seeds still intact.

**Umpire's Change of Decision Gives Cards Twinbill Sweep**

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals, aided by an umpire's ruling that prevented the Mets from scoring the winning run in the nightcap, swept past New York, 5-2 and 3, in a doubleheader yesterday. The Mets went to their clubs thinking they scored a

**Confuses Cyclists**

CARNA, France, July 1 (Reuters)—Belgian Eddie Merckx abdicated back the lead in the Tour de France bicycle race today as a missed dope test threw a race into confusion.

Dutchman Gerben Karstens

ed to second place in today's 19th stage to move within 2 seconds of Merckx in the overall running. But in the excitement

forgot to go for the dope.

But the Cards protested, claiming Merckx had caught the ball. After a few moments of protest, second base umpire Paul Foyt agreed that the ball had been caught. After a meeting with plate umpire Jim Dale, the out was allowed. Mets' manager Yogi Berra's protest with Peacock's had to withdraw his call in favor of Foyt's proved fruitless and the game went into extra innings.

Bruce Kison picked up the victory in relief after Dock Ellis

Kaito McBride then hit a two-

run home off reliever Tug McGraw over the 271-foot mark in right-center in the 10th inning to win for the Cards.

**Pirates 11-3; Phillies 8-3**

At Pittsburgh, Richie Zisk's two-run eighth-inning homer lifted the Pirates to a come-from-behind 3-2 victory over Philadelphia for a doubleheader sweep and their 12th straight triumph at home. The Pirates won the opener, 11-8, surviving a seven-run ninth inning by the Phillies as Ken Brett homered in his 10th victory against four losses.

Pittsburgh trailed, 2-0, moving into the eighth of the nightcap when Al Oliver doubled. Dave Parker tripped off the centerfield wall and Zisk slammed his eighth homer, sending Ron Schueler to his ninth defeat in 13 decisions.

Bruce Kison picked up the victory in relief after Dock Ellis

Kaito McBride then hit a two-

run home off reliever Tug McGraw over the 271-foot mark in right-center in the 10th inning to win for the Cards.

**Astro 3-5; Padres 1-6**

At San Diego, Horace Clarke walked with one out and the bases loaded in the 11th inning to force in Nate Colbert as the Padres nipped Houston, 6-5, to gain a split after the Astros won the opener, 3-1.

In the first game, the Astros got only three hits but bunched them in the sixth inning for all their runs. One of them was Lee May's 12th Homer of the year, a solo shot.

**White Sox 8-3; Twins 3-6**

At Chicago, Eric Soderholm drove in three runs with his sixth home and a bases-loaded single to pace Minnesota to a 6-3 victory over Chicago after the White Sox won the opener, 8-3, on Jim Kaat's nine-hitter.

**Southpaw Vic Albury, 4-7, gave**

up seven hits in 8 2/3 innings to get the second-game victory

and Bill Campbell came on to strike out Tony Muser with two on in the ninth for his 11th save. The Twins pounded three pitchers including loser Rich George. Tony Oliva collected three straight hits and Soderholm did the rest of the damage.

**The Twins scored a run in the**

third inning after Steve Brye walked with one out. Rod Carew, who forced Brye on an infield out, stole second and scored on Oliva's single to left. Soderholm did the rest of the damage.

**Rangers 3; Angels 2**

At Anaheim, Calif., Cesar Torvar collected three hits, including a two-run single that clinched Texas six-run fifth inning, as the Rangers routed the Angels, 9-2. Texas had 14 hits off loser Bill Stoneman and his four successors to send the Angels to their

**Sunday's Games**

Chicago at Montreal, 2. Houston at Atlanta, 2. Kansas City at Oklahoma, 2.

**Major League Standings**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE** (Eastern Division)

W L Pet GB

Boston 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Cleveland 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Baltimore 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Minnesota 22 24 .562 1 1/2

New York 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Western Division

Calif. 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Kansas City 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Minneapolis 22 24 .562 1 1/2

St. Louis 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Montreal 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Philadelphia 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Seattle 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Toronto 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Wash. 22 24 .562 1 1/2

**NATIONAL LEAGUE** (Western Division)

St. Louis 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Montreal 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Philadelphia 22 24 .562 1 1/2

San Francisco 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Seattle 22 24 .562 1 1/2

St. Louis 22 24 .562 1 1/2

Wash. 22 24 .562 1 1/2

**Sunday's Results**

Chicago at Montreal, 2. Houston at Atlanta, 2. Kansas City at Oklahoma, 2.

**Sunday's Line Scores**

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

(First Game)

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Montreal ... 100 100 100-2 12 8

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